thought. It was time to act, to carry out the platform of the Republican party and to speak here and now in behalf of Cuba. Mr. Mason referred to"that splendid gentleman" in the Presidential chair, and to the President's Cuban Message yesterday in proof of the serious conditions prevailing in Cuba. "Here is the proof," he said, in the communication of the President stating that 800 citizens of the United States have been forced into towns and are destitute. Who forced them there? Was it the insurgents? Then there is war in Cuba. Was it the Spaniards? Then if there is not war there ought to be, and with us. Eight hundred Americans driven from home, starving, and still some Senators say it is not much of a war." In sarcastic tones Mr. Mason said that with this statement that 800 Americans were suffering, the Senate passed a resolution in substance saying: "Please, kind Mr. Spaniard, let us bring home our Americans and protect them under our flag." And yet there was no war in Cuba. "If 800 American citizens are being driven like swine," he continued, "compelling us to send from our shore to protect them, in the name of God, if it is not war, what is it?"

Did the Senate propose, Mr. Mason proceeded, to give notice that Coxey's army had moved to the island of Cuba and 800 members of that army were tramps? Would the Senate delay while 800 Americans are suffering because "the brute" who commands the Spanish Army drives them into towns?

Mr. Mason's remarks were punctuated with applause, but up to this time there had been no vociferous demonstration.

SENATOR WELLINGTON STIRRED UP. Mr. Mason turned his attention to the re-

marks favorable to England made by Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, yesterday. "Yes, we owe her a good deal," he declared, "but we settled a good part of it at Bunker Hill." He then read newspaper extracts, showing the condition of affairs in Cuba.

"Is that the kind of information," asked Mr. Wellington, "tnat the Senate of the United States is to have as a basis for a resolution of belligerency?"

Mr. Mason replied that the Senate must act on its best information, "and when the Spanjard sells his daughter, murders his boy and cenceals the facts, the people must rely on the American correspondent to get at the facts." He paid a glowing tribute to those correspondents, some of whom had risked and given up their lives to present the facts to the American people, referring to the death of Mr. Crosby, Who fell on the field during an engagement. "And yet," suggested Mr. Gallinger ironically.

"there is no war in Cuba."

Mr. Mason and Mr. Welliagton had a hot colloguy over what the latter had said of the "paper government" of the Cubans and as to nois. the difference between the strength of the Cubans and that of Washington at Valley Forge. The Illinois Senator declared that he cared nothing for the form of the Cuban Government or the location of its capital, for, "if it had nothing but the heavens for a shelter, then I am for that

Mr. Wellington protested against some of Mr. Mason's statements. He insisted, he said, on having fairness in this discussion. "I will not be misrepresented on the floor of the Senate, and I will not have American history perverted, even for the benefit of the Cuban insurgent," he declared.

Mr. Mason dismissed the protest lightly and with such a jocular manner that the galleries broke into loud laughter.

WILLING TO BE CALLED A JINGO. Proceeding, Mr. Mason said: "When you get at the deep undertone of the conscience of the Christian people of this country, they say let us have freedom in Cuba. Let the Spaniard go back to his own land and let us have no slaves upon our continent. You can call jingo as long as you like. You may define jingo as long as you please. Patrick Henry was a jingo, according to the definition of the gentlemen who are trying to help the insurgents in Cuba. Every man who had rather fight than to buy peace at the dishonor of his wife or his child has been called a jingo from the days of early republics until now. I am for the liberty, for the inde-pendence of Cuba on a better and broader ground. I propose better environment, not for trade or commerce, not for the extension of territory—and that is the difference between the

Mi. Mason referred to the denial of Mr. Rock-hill, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, that he had ordered United States consuls in Cuba to color their reports, and added: "He may deny, if he will, directing the United States consuls to withhold reports, but he cannot deny and show the file-mark of his office upon the proposition we believe to be true, that for days and months he has had possession of that information, and that it has never gone to the Executive until Saturday."

until Saturday."
At another point Mr. Mason exclaimed: "Mr. At another point Mr. Mason exclaimed: "Mr. President, if we did not have a ship in the world and every gun was melted into a ploughshare, if every bayonet was buried, if every ship we ever had was sunk in the middle of the sea, there is no nation in the world, much less Spain, that would ever dare strike our colors or invade American soil." (Applause in the galleries.)

THE CUBAN PLANK AT ST. LOUIS.

Referring to the Cuban plank in the St. Louis platform, he said: "You remember how the great hall rang, and the great struggling, liberty-loving people of the world said. 'At last the Republican party is on the high road to success. McKinley sure. Liberty for Cuba will come.' The Republican party spoke, and from the days of Lincoln to the days of McKinley they have never stepped backward yet from one plank of their platform, and they shall not do it now. "Was it not true? In the name of God and

the light of prophecy, have you read the message of McKinley? Then go back and read the first chapter of Revelations or the last chapter of Exodus, and see whether, in the light of prophe-Exodus, and see whether, in the light of prophecy, taking Mr. McKinley's message, our splendid President, and our splendid convention, is it not true? Did he not tell you that eight hundred American citizens are starving there? Did we not tell you in our convention that they had so lost control of Cuba that they could not protect American citizens?

tect American citizens?

"Mr. President, no one fears war, but if to keep our promises with Cuba and protect her means war, let it come. If to protest against the butchery of women and children means war, let it come. If to defend the honest daughters of brave patriots means an insult to Spain and war, in the name of God let it come, and come quickly, for I tell you, whether we speak or not, the civiliza-tion of the Nazarene is upon us. Whether you sleep bound hand and foot by the rules of order, or whether you shall speak like brave American men, the march of the Nazarene is upon us, lib-erty shall prevail, and the island of Cuba under the providence of God shall be free."

SENATOR HOAR'S REPLY.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Mason. He referred to the Illinois Senator's speech as "exuberant oratory," and said sarcastically that, notwithstanding it, the power of international law would prevail. The only effect of recognition would be to give to Spain the right to search our ships at sea, and to take away from

## Impure Blood

Eating rich and hearty food, sweets and fats in winter, close confinement and breathing vitlated air in office, store, shop, house, factory or schoolroom, necessa Take rily makes the blood impure, Take and eruptions, bolls, pimples, humors, are the result. Dizziness, indigestion and many other troubles are

## Hood's Sarsa-

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, billousness. 25 cents.

## Colgate's

Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.

for injury done to them. He alluded sarcastically to Mr. Mason's "innocent and youthful ardor."
Thereupon Mr. Mason asked: "Will the Senator yield for a question?"
"Str of them," replied Mr. Hoar, seemingly in an angry mood.
"Are you willing to have the same of the same American citizens in Cuba all hope of recompense

"Are you willing to have a vote on this ques-tion?" Mr. Mason queried.
"I expect to have one," was the answer.
"Will you help to get one?" Mr. Mason per-

"I expect to help to get a more intelligent one than some of the Senators seem to want," Mr. Hoar replied.

Then he proceeded to express surprise that "all this great brass band talk about outrages on women and children practised at our doors" should be followed by "this squeaking morsel of a resolution." Parodying the opposition, Mr. Hoar declaimed: "Whereas, our ancestors loved liberty, and whereas we are the greatest nation or certh," and similar whereases, and remarked on earth," and similar whereases, and remarked parenthetically: "When we are the greatest na-tion we will stop talking about it. No great na-tion brage of it."

tion we will stop talking about it. No great nation brags of it."
He continued: "Whereas we are not afraid of any nation on earth, we will say to Mrs. Spain: We are not afraid of you, and if your mobs destroy the property of our citizens we'll not ask damages for it." The Senate, he said, should ask the President to use his good offices with Spain to secure peace and the independence of Cuba, and that was whit the Republican platform proposed. He would have the facts found as a court found them before entering judgment, and would then say to Spain: "We have found and would then say to Spain: "We have found such and such facts on which we propose to act, and if you don't stop that war we'll stop it," and he would not stand in the Senate and brag and sputter.

Mr. Hoar said with some feeling that he sup-Mr. Hoar said with some feeling that he supposed he was one of the "barnacles" to which Mr. Mason had referred. He spoke of the great institutions of the country, the Supreme Court and the Senate. They were supposed to be free from the currents of passion and prejudice. They were not to be moved by vague reports and idle chatter. Speaking of the reckless introduction of resolutions based on idle reports, "I am sick of this kind of action in the United States Senate," Mr. Hoar declared. "I think it is disgraceful. The Senator wants to put down a war with Spain, and he would put it down with a mosquito—a mosquito of much buzz and with a mosquito—a mosquito of much buzz and very little sting."

"A New-Jersey mosquito?" queried Mr. Mason, uyly, amid laughter.

"A New-Jersey mosquito; queries an all sages gayly, amid laughter.

"I know the reputation of a New-Jersey mosquito," responded Mr. Hoar, "and one of them two hours out of the egg has more sense than the resolution urged by the Senator from Illi-

NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED BY TALK

Mr. Hoar closed with the somewhat conemptuous remark that he believed little could be accomplished for Cuba "by speeches for buncombe or for Chicago, to be followed by no practical or sensible action."

Mr. Gallinger expressed surprise that Senators should be accused of speaking for the applause of the galleries and of furnishing burcombe for constituents. These Senators had sought for months to secure consideration of a Cuban resolution, but had been cut off by filbustering meth-

Mr. Hale earnestly protested against this ref-Air. Hate carnesty protested against this terence to filibustering. He gave in detail the time consumed by the advocates and the opponents of the pending resolution, showing that n ost of the speeches had come from those favorable to the resolution. "In view of this," he proceeded, "it is the height of audacity and impu-Mr. Gallinger, who still held the floor, declined

to yield further.
"Then I withdraw the 'impudence,' " proceeded Mr. Hale. "It was at least a sort of colossal cheek"—

Mr. Gallinger peremptorily declined to yield further. He criticised the course of Senators who accused their associates of audacity and cheek whenever they had anything to say in behalf of Cuba.

Later Mr. Hale said that there would be no unnecessary delay on the resolution. After fair discussion it would be voted on. He was as anxious as any one to see the resolution out of the

THE COUNTRY UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

shared in the sympathy expressed for Greece and other afflicted countries, yet it was not for the ordinary English lawmaker and ourselves. I would not extend our trade one dollar nor sell one pound of American corn at the point of a bayonet. I would not steal the island of Cuba. bayonet. I would not steal the island of control we hesitate because of an ancient barnacle known as international law and Presidential jurisdiction."

as war was concerned, he feared war, particularly in view of our defenceless coasts and inadequate armament. We should make ourselves fit for war before talking so manfully of a resort to as war was concerned, he feared war, particular-

In the course of Mr. Hawley's remarks a ques-In the course of Mr. Hawley's remarks a question arose as to the neutrality laws. Mr. Hoar endeavored to explain, whereupon Mr. Mason made a jocular remark in a stage whisper which made several Senators laugh.

Turning to Mr. Mason, Mr. Hoar said: "If this is to be a circus, of course I will go down."

"If the Senator from Massachusetts understands he is a circus, he does not understand it from me." retorted Mr. Mason.

from me," retorted Mr. Mason.
Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, then secured the
floor for a speech, but as it was 4:15 p. m., he
yielded for an executive session, saying he would

o on at 2 o'clock to-morrow.
At 4:40 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

RELIEF MEASURES CONSIDERED. THE GOVERNMENT WILL DEPEND ON ITS REGC-LAR AGENTS IN CUBA-NEED OF HASTE.

Washington, May 18 (Special).-One subject of discussion at to-day's Cabinet meeting was the manner of sending relief to needy Americans in Cuba. Owing to the fact that the Red Cross Society, whose services in distributing food, clothing and medicines it was yesterday proposed to call into requisition, has no official status, it was practically decided that the Government would have to depend upon its regular agents. It was agreed that members of the society would give faithful and intelligent attention to such a labor of charity, but as the Red Cross is a private benevolent society it would be more appropriate to employ only Government representatives. The recommendation was made that a few persons, particularly those well qualifled for such work, be engaged by the State Department, with authority to collect the supplies, see to their shipment, and upon their arrival in

see to their shipment, and upon their arrival in Cuba to co-operate with this country's consular representatives in the island in their distribution. One proposition was that a number of officers of the Subsistence Department of the Army be put in charge of purchasing, transporting and issuing the supplies.

It is now possible that a special steamer will be chartered to take supplies to Cuba. One point which the President attaches importance to is that there should be the least possible delay in providing for the wants of Americans who are that there should be the least possible delay in providing for the wants of Americans who are in sore need of food, clothing and medicine. Attention to the sick he wants given at once. To this end he inquired if there was objection to authorizing consular representatives in Cuba to buy in the island supplies that are immediately required. No reason was given why this could not be done, and it is likely that the day an appropriation becomes available telegraphic instructions will be sent by the Secretary of State putting this idea into practice.

MR. SHERMAN RECEIVES THE MEMORIAL Washington, May 18.-The memorial numerously signed by business men of New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other large cities having dealings with Cuba, asking the Government to do some-thing to bring to an end the present state of af-fairs, was received at the State Department to-day by Secretary Sherman. It will be referred in the usual course to Assistant Secretary Day, who is giving a large part of his time to the considera-tion of Cuban affairs. with Cuba, asking the Government to do some

## M'KINLEY TOASTED IN HAVANA.

Havana, May 18.-W. J. Calhoun, the Special Commissioner of the United States who is investigating the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, visited the Spanish Casino last night. It was decorated and illuminated in honor of the eleventh birthday of King Alfonso. Mr. Caihoun was accompanied by Dr. Jose Congosto, the Spanish Consul at Philadelphia; Señor Michael Diaz, the Mayor of Havana, and Dr. Jover, who acted as interpreter. After the guests and their hosts had partaken of refreshments, the secretary of the Casino proposed as a toast. "Peace for Cuba and sincere and unalterable friendship between the United States and Spain."

Dr. Jover then tonsted President McKinley in English, and Mr. Calhoun responded.

ABSENT REPUBLICANS CALLED BACK. THEY ARE WANTED IN THE HOUSE WHEN THE RELIEF RESOLUTION COMES UP.

Washington, May 18.-General Grosvenor, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican House caucus, has sent word to all the absent Republican members, impressing them with the importance of be ing present at the session of the House on Thurs day, when a special order will be brought in to day, when a special order will be brought in to secure action on the joint resolution for the relief of Americans in Cuba. It is expected that the Democrats and Populists will seek to force a vote on the Morgan resolution by some parliamentary expedient, and the Republicans desire to have their full strength present to vote down any proposition designed to complicate the question raised by the President's special message.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

JUDGE MORROW TO FILL THE PLACE VACATED BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL M'KENNA.

Washington, May 18.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: William M. Morrow, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the IXth Judicial Circuit. George Morgan Thomas, of Kentucky, to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue. Passed Assistant Engineer Frank H. Eldridge to be a chief engineer in the Navy.

Samuel G. Morse, of Washington, to be agent for the Indians of the Neah Bay Agency in Washington.

Judge Morrow, nominated for Circuit Judge of the IXth Circuit, was a member of the List Con-gress, when President McKinley was leader of the House. He was appointed United States District Judge for California by President Harrison, and now occupies that place. Judge Morrow was recommended for the place by Senators Perkins and White, although the latter is a Democrat. It is said that his decisions have seldom been reversed, and that he has given good satisfaction as a judge of the District Court. Judge Morrow is a native of Indiana and is about fifty-four years old. He went to California in 1859. He served in the XLIXth and Lth Congresses, as well as in the List. In the last Congress of which he was a member he served on the Appropriations and Foreign Affairs committees. The place for which he was nominated was made vacant by the appointment of Judge McKenna to be Attorney-General. Judge for California by President Harrison, and

DEFEAT OF THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

SECRETARY SHERMAN GIVES FORMAL NOTICE TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Washington, May 18 .- Secretary Sherman has given formal notice to the British Government through Sir Julian Pauncefote that, the United States Senate having refused to ratify the General Arbitration Treaty, that document has failed. The Arbitration Treaty, and document has already as considering was unable to inform Sir Julian of the reasons for the rejection of the treaty, for he has received no notice except the statement of the vote in the Senate. Of course, it is known why the treaty was rejected, but the absence of official information prevents any attempt being made to meet the objections in an amended treaty.

THE CORBETT CASE CONSIDERED.

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE VALIDITY OF THE APPOINTMENT-NO ACTION TAKEN.

Washington, May 18.-The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day heard an argument by C. E. S. Woods, of Portland, Ore., in support of the claim of H. W. Corbett to a seat in the to succeed Senator Mitchell, under the appointment of the Governor of Oregon. No action was taken Mr. Woods contended that the appointment was valid, because there had been no session of the Oregon Legislature. He held that failure to organ-Oregon Legislature. He held that failure to organize the Legislature was equivalent to holding no session, and that, for this reason, there had been an interregnum. He also argued that it was the intention of the framers of the Federal Constitution that a State of the Union should be at all times represented in the Senate; that, as he expressed it, the sovereign States should ever be represented by their ambassadors in the Senate. The committee expects to pass finally upon Mr. Corbett's case at the next weekly meeting.

NAVAL MILITIA EXERCISES.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. Washington, May 18 (Special).-A preliminary

programme for the summer excreises of the Naval Militia of the country has been adopted by the Navy Department. A short time ago the Depart-Militia, suggesting the advisability of combined encampments and asking an early reply to the suggestion. After some delay replies to the communications of the Department have been received. The idea of combined encampments was not favorably received by a number of the States, consequently most of the militia battalions will have their summer exercises separately and on different dates. Combined encampments will be held by sevbeginning July 12: that of Pennsylvania from July It to July 27; that of Michigan from July 11 to July 17, and that of Louisiana from July 3 to July 19, The officials of Maryland have not yet determined whether the Naval Militia of that State will go into

whether the Naval Militia of that State will go into camp.

The probability is that the Naval Militia of New-Jersey will make a cruise on the sailing ship Portsmouth unaccompanied by regular vessels of the Navy or officers of that service. The officer in command of the battalion at Beaufort, S. C., is endeavoring to arrange a combined encampment of the Naval Militia of South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, to be held at Port Royal some time in July. Thus far he has arranged no definite plans. He has advised Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, however, that he is in correspondence with the Naval Militia of the other two States, and hopes soon to submit a plan for the combined encampment.

ment.

The Naval Militia of New-York, Connecticut and Rhode Island will probably have a combined encampment on Fisher's Island. Efforts for this are now being made, and the outlook is that they will be successful. The troops of Ohio and Illinois have decided upon separate encampments. The Michigan will be put at their disposal in July and August, the battalions of each State having different dates for cruising.

decided upon separate encampments. The Michigan will be put at their disposal in July and August, the battalions of each State having different dates for cruising.

Lieutenant John Gibson, who, under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has charge of Naval Militia affairs, is completing the summer programme as rapidly as possible. He is in correspondence with the Adutant-Generals of States having Naval Militia relative to dates of encampment, the exercises to be held, the presence of Naval vessels, etc. As soon as all details of this kind are decided upon, a formal programme will be issued by the Navy Department. Lieutenant Gibbon expects to visit the encampment of the Naval Militia of New-York. Connecticut and Rhode Island, to be held on Fisher's Island. If his duties permit him to make the visit, he will submit a report to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, embodying the results of his inspection. Such reports are annually made out, and are of much importance, as they contain the opiaton of a naval expert, as to the condition, exercises and requirements of the battalions which come under his observation.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, May 18.-One hundred and eight fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day. Of these appointments fifty-six were based on resignations and deaths, forty-one on removals after nations and deaths, lorly-one on removals after four years' service and eleven on other removals. The changes include: New-York-Barnard Crossing, F. J. Defendorf, vice C. H. Banker, removed: Carlton, B. D. Fowler, vice J. J. Waldron, resigned.

MR. CHAPMAN ENJOYING PRISON LIFE. Washington, May 18.-Despite confinement in an \$x10 apartment in the District Jall, E. R. Chapman. of New-York, was in good spirits to-day. He had a good night's rest and his appetite is hearty. He spent to-day entertaining friends who called, readspent to-day entertaining friends who cared, reading his books and papers, and pacing the corridor for exercise. He was much amused at the newspaper stories about his "triumphal trip" and incarceration, and exchanged jokes with his visitors about his "prison life." He said he was enjoying the new experience.

AGREEMENT ON THE INDIAN BILL. Washington, May 18.-The conferrees of the two houses of Congress to-day reached an agreement on the provision in the Indian Appropriation bill concerning the Uncompangre Reservation in Utah, he only item remaining in dispute. Following is the text of the compromise provision:

the text of the compromise provision:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to at once allot agricultural lands in severalty to the Uncompahyre Ute Indians, now located upon or belonging to the Uncompanger Indian Reservation in Utah; said allotments to be upon the Uncompahyre and Untah Reservations, or elsewhere in said State. And that all the lands of the said Uncompahyre Reservation not theretofore allotted in severalty to said Uncompahyre Utes shall on and after April 1, 1898, he open for location and entry under all the land laws of the United States.

The conference report was adopted by the Senate.

A WHITTIER MEMORIAL ROOM.

Amesbury, Mass., May 18 .- A room in the Old

DR. JAEGER'S

SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO. Spring and Summer Weights. UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY. GOLF AND BICYCLE OUTFITS, TAFFETA SPORTING SHIRTS, LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, STEAMER RUGS, ETC. MAIN RETAIL STORE: 16 West 23d Street.

HOPING TO SAVE THE SEALS. JOHN W. FOSTER STARTS ON HIS MIS-

SION ABROAD. HE EXPENTS TO NEGOTIATE A TREATY WITH

RUSSIA WHICH WILL PUT A STOP TO THE RAVAGES OF PELAGIC SEALERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 18.-Ex-Secretary John W. Foster left Washington to-night on an important diplomatic mission. He goes from here to New-York, and will sail to-morrow for England. After brief stay in that country he will proceed to St. Petersburg, having been appointed by the President "to negotiate and conclude a treaty" with Russia for the protection of the fur seals in Behring Sea, For this purpose General Foster has been invested with the rank of Special Ambassador.

It was said in these dispatches a few days ago that the ex-Secretary had been intrusted by the President with the settlement of the vexed seal question, and that he had received full power to act. Since then some negotiations have been carried on with Great Britain looking to an arrangement under which fuller protection to the seals would be insured. For one thing, it was proposed that the modus vivendi formerly in force should be renewed. Great Britain has declined to agree to this, but she has consented to a further investigation by scientists of the claim of this country that pelagic scaling is making such serious inroads nto the herd that there is danger of the early extinction of seal life. The reason for Great Britain's decision is well understood among officials here. Her policy is that of procrastination, and, instead of facing the question at issue squarely, she proposes that the Canadian sealers shall have at least one more profitable season in Behring Sea.

NOTHING EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND. Seemingly the President has abandoned the hope

of inducing Great Britain to consent to an agreement, through treaty or otherwise, which will guard against the ruthless slaughter of the seal herd. Realizing that some immediate steps must be taken to protect the seals from pelagic hunters, and believing that Russia is anxious and as much interested in the matter as is this country, ex-Secretary Foster goes to St. Petersburg as a special Ambassador to negotiate a treaty with the Czar's Government. If the United States and Russia join hands, and General Foster believes they Behring Sea will become practically a closed sea. Russia has already made propositions to this country looking to a material increase in the extent of the zone in which, under the Paris award, the killing of fur scals during certain months of the year is prohibited. In the course of the last two years the State Department, the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg and the Russian Minister in Washngton have been in correspondence on the question. For more than two weeks General Foster has been going over all official matter in the State Departdevoting special attention to what Russia has said. He will remain in London only a short time. During his stay there he will make a final effort to nduce the British Government to enter into som agreement looking to the better protection of the seals. His instructions only carry with them a letter of credence to England. It is evident, therefore, that the President does not expect that any formal negotiations will be concluded. When special diplo-matic agents of this country are counted upon to draw up treatles or compacts they receive not only letters of credence, but letters of authority, which contain what is known in diplomacy as "power to

FAVORABLE SENTIMENT IN ST. PETERSBURG The importance of having Russia join this country n an arrangement to protect the seal herd is apparent. The files of the State Department contain letters showing that the Czar's Government looks with favor upon such a treaty. In answer to a letter from the Secretary of State the Russian Minister tion from this country had been submitted to a special commission at St. Petersburg, and that the ommission had reported that it recognized the necessity of a uniform control of seal-hunting. The commission recommended that rules should be drawn up providing a uniform system for all the northern portion of the Pacific Ocean from the coasts of America to Asia. The letter from the Russian Minister to the Secretary of State says further:

ister to the Secretary of State says further:

While accepting, in principle, the suggestion concerning the appointment of the aforesaid commission, the Imperial Government attaches much greater importance to the "modus vivendi," whereby the decisions of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris are to be enforced in all waters of the Pacific Ocean situated north of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude, including the Sea of Okhotsk. The spirit of equity which actuates the Federal Government does not permit me to doubt that Your Excellency will be pleased to agree that the present cellency will be pleased to agree that the pre-state of things, in which the decisions of the T state of things, in which the decisions of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris are enforced only in the eastern part of the Behring Sea, the fur seals in the western part of the same sea being thus deprived of this protection, should no longer exist. In reality, all the good measures that have been taken in Behring Sea are paralyzed and productive of no

in Benring Sea are paralyzed and productive of no results, from the very fact that the western part is not within the protected zone.

In ordering me to convey its thanks to the Federal Government for the kind communication which it has been pleased to make to it, the Imperial Government instructs me to assure Your Excellency of its earnest desire to co-operate in the success of the aforesaid suggestions, as of any other suggestion tending to establish a uniform regime for the regulation of fur seal hunting on the high seas in all parts of the Pacific Ocean north of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS. Subsequently it was proposed that the United States, Russia, Great Britain and Japan appoint a nixed commission to consider the seal question. Russia then submitted a brief memorandum to he Secretary of State on the suggestion, in which she indicated her views on several points. This memorandum reads as follows:

Our principal object, viz., to put a stop to the extermination of fur seals, could be more successfully attained not by the appointment of a technical mixed commission, but by the convocation of a regular diplomatic conference, whose decisions should be obligatory upon all nations. Otherwise there is reason to fear that illicit furseal hunting will continue under other foreign flars.

seal hunting will continue the state of the Ministry of Finance has made the following remarks concerning the enforcement of the decisions of the arbitrators at Paris:
First—It is to be desired that Article I of these regulations, which prohibits fur-seal hunting at all times and by all means within a zone of sixty nautical miles around the Pribyloff islands, should be modified in such a way as to extend the zone in which hunting is prohibited to 200 miles around the Commander Islands and Fuleniew (Robbin Islands).

the Commander Islands and Fuleniew (Robbin Island).

Second—As the Commander Islands are on the boundary line between Behring Sea and the Pacific Ocean, fur-seal hunting with firearms should be prohibited in all the waters of the Pacific Ocean as far as \$5 degrees north latitude, along the Kourlisky and Commander Islands and the coasts of Japan.

Third—As the fur seals that winter on the Russian Islands leave their winter lairs earlier than those on the Pribyloff Islands, the time during which sealing on the high seas is prohibited should be made to last for the former, not until May I, but until March I, or, strictly speaking, until April I.

All these measures relate exclusively to fur-seal hunting on the high seas, since hunting on land in Russian territory, viz. on the Commander Islands and Fuleniew, is under strict inspection, and the number of seals allowed to be killed is strictly limited.

State Department officials feel confident that

the number of seals allowed to be killed is strictly limited.

State Department officials feel confident that General Faster's commission to St. Petersburg will be productive of much good. They expect that a conclusion of a treaty with Russia will result, and that Russia and the United States will act in friendly concert looking to the protection of the seal herd.

General Foster's authority from the President permits him to conclude a treaty with Japan also. This part of his duty the ex-Secretary will give attention to upon his return home in August. It is understood that correspondence has been onened with Japan, and that in August General Foster and the Japanese Minister to Washington will further consider the subject.

General John W. Foster, the Special Amdassador in charge of negotiations concerning the seal fisheries, arrived here from Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Foster, about 10:40 o'clock last night. They went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and at once retired. General Foster declined to discuss his mission for publication. He will sail with Mrs. Foster on the American Line steamship Paris for Southampton this morning. JOSEPH J O'DONOHUE RECOVERING Joseph J. O'Donohue is steadily recovering from

for over six months, At Mr. O'Donohue's home, No. 5 East Sixty-ninth-st., it was said last night that his nights were passed in refreshing sleep and there had recently been a marked improvement in his condition.

WHY NEW-YORK WASN'T THERE.

THE GRANT CEREMONIES COST THE GUARD SO MUCH THAT NONE COULD GO TO PHILADELPHIA.

New-York National Guardsmen were surprised yesterday to learn that there was a disposition among some Philadelphians to censure them for not participating in the ceremonies attending th unveiling of the Washington Monument last Saturday. They do not believe that such a disposition is general, in spite of "The Philadelphia Inquirer's" editorial complaints, and they were unanimous in saying that the criticism was based upon insufficient information. At the 7th Regiment Armory last evening the matter was candidly discussed.

"The only reason the New-York National Guard was not represented at Philadelphia last Saturday," said one of the officers of the regiment, "was because there were absolutely no funds available for that purpose. The mobilization of the entire National Guard of this State to attend the Grant tomb dedication was absolutely without precedent in time of peace, and it cost a great deal of money. The Legislature appropriated a considerable sum for the purpose, but it was not nearly enough, and the rest had to come out of the money that the National Guard needed for its routine expenses. As a result the National Guard is some \$39,990 or so short, and severe retrenchments will have to be made. The most important one of these retrenchments will affect the duration of the State Camp, which will have to be shorter this year than usual. We supposed the circumstances were well understood. The Philadelphia Inquirer should have looked up the facts in the case." day. They do not believe that such a disposition

CHINA PREFERS THE OLD METHODS.

SHE WILL NOT ENTER THE POSTAL UNION A PRESENT-WORK OF THE CONGRESS

Washington, May 18.-A committee of the Universal Postal Congress was in session to-day discussing international money orders. The debate over several of the propositions was at times animated. No general reduction of rates was agree upon, but a number of countries having special money-order agreements between themselves abandoned their separate arrangements so as to b able to join the larger general treaty which now embraces considerably more than half the tries of the Union. The full Congress will hold its second session next Thursday. There are two spe-cial objects for calling the body together-one to receive the report on transit rates, and the other to hear from China as to her entrance into the The Postmaster-General of Belglum, as the offi-

cial reporter of the committee, is preparing the cial reporter of the committee, is preparing the report on transit, though another meeting for its consideration is scheduled for to-morrow. Unless the unexpected happens then, the committee will recommend a radical percentage reduction on both transit by land through intermediary countries and for carriage of international mails on water. In the first instance the reduction will amount to 15 per cent in six years, and in the other case to about 12 per cent at the end of the same period, the graduated reduction being based on three two-year periods.

about 12 per cent and can be a seed on three two year periods.

China will not enter the Postal Union at this congress. All hope of this has been given up by the leading delegates. On Thursday her delegates, who have been recognized, though having no votes, unless unexpected advices change their attitude, will report that there are embarrassments and difficulties preventing the immediate consummation of their plan to join. This means that the conservative influences in the Empire are still opposed to the radical change from a crude private courier business to a modern postal system, and that the administrative element, which favors the adoption of more civilized methods, will delay the entrance seme time to overcome the strong opposition to the referms.

referms. The Orange Free State, advices from which have been anxiously awaited, has cabled a formal inquiry regarding the Union through the State Department, and a suggestion has been cabled to her that she allow the Transvaal delegates to represent her assets.

that she allow the Transvaal delegates to represent her.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shellenberger returned to the city to-day, after completing arrangements for the trip of the delegates in Chesapeake Bay the latter part of this week. The delegates will leave here on a special train over the Baltimore and Onio at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon for Baltimore, where they will go down the bay on one of the new boats of the York River Line. Saturday forenoon will be spent cruising about Hampton Roads and an inspection of the Newport News shipyard, where two of the largest hattle-ships will be shown. As a special courtesy to the congress, the commandant at Fortress Monroe has ordered a dress parade at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The party will then embark on the boat, and their special train from Baltimore will reach here about 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

A BATCH OF NEW LAWS.

THE ANTI-SCALPERS' ACT AND OTHER IMPOR TANT MEASURES AMONG THEM.

Albany, May 18 (Special).-Early this evening Governor Black signed several bills of general interest. Among them was the Anti-Scalpers' bill, introduced by Assemblyman Addis, of Putnam County, which forbids the sale of railroad tickets except by Another act of general interest signed by Gov-

ernor Black appropriates \$35,000 to encourage the raising of beet sugar in this State.

Possibly the most important of the Brooklyn measures also became a law when the Governor signed Assemblyman Marshall's bill for the im-provement of Atlantic-ave., by authorizing the building of an underground railroad in that street which will be connected with New-York City by a tunnel under the East River. The Governor also signed Mr. Brennan's bill appropriating \$5,000 for six years to the publication of Brooklyn's historical records, Mr. Wilson's bill, appropriating \$700,000 for high schools, and Senator Brush's bill for the establishment of a botanical garden Among the other Brooklyn bills signed to-day were an act authorizing the city to expend \$50,000 for new schools, an act authorizing the improvement of the roads in Gravesend and an act introduced by Mr. Marshall concerning proceedings for the removal of walls extending four inches on any avenue.

The Governor also signed to-day Assemblyman Sanders's bill extending the operation of his Mile-age Book law so as to permit the use of a mileage book by any member of the owner's family, by any member of his firm or by any salesman of his

Another new law authorized the Board of Education of any city or village to establish a school for the professional instruction and training of teachers in the principles of education and in the method of instruction. Governor Black this morning signed the General Tax Rate bill and the Insane Tax Rate bill, which,

together with the Canal Tax bill, heretofore signed, complete the financial measures.

The Governor also affixed his signature to the following the follo

P. S. Andrews's, exempting the property of the Literary Society of St. Catherine from taxation.

Mr. Van Cott's, amending the charter of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of New-York City relative to subscriptions, the election of subscribers as members and the election of physicians and surgeons.

surgeons.

Mr. Austin's, prohibiting the appointment as referees of persons holding the office of clerk, deputy clerk, special deputy clerk or assistant clerks of a court of record in New-York and Kings counties, except by the written consent of all the parties to the action.

the action.

Mr. Murray's, authorizing Brooklyn to set apart property for a site for a public library.

Senator Page's, providing for the improvement of a portion of Bronx Park set apart for the New-York Zoological Society.

Senate Finance Committee's, authorizing the Superintendent of Public Works in connection with the completion of the Capitol to establish a system of lighting therein.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

MR. SCRUGGS TALKS ON THE ARBITRATION TREATY AND THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Atlanta, Ga., May 18 (Special).-William L. Scruggs, formerly Minister to Venezuela and now counsel for that republic in the boundary dispute negotiations, reached his home here this morning from Caracas, by way of Washington, Mr. Scruggs went to Venezuela to hasten the progress of the arbitration treaty, and he had the satisfaction of succeeding so well as to bring the ratified copy of the treaty back with him to Washington, where he left it with Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, to whom the power of exchanging ratifications with the British Ambassador has been in trusted.

Committee of the Senate when I got to Caracas." said Mr. Scruggs this afternoon. "There was no great opposition to it, but they didn't seem to be in a hurry. There are a great many feast days in April, and many adjournments of Congress on that account, consequently I was detained more than ten days, which was the time I had allowed for the visit. There is an anti-foreign sentiment in every country, and this caused the opposition there was to the treaty. Among that element there was a had agreed on a protocol of a treaty without con-sulting the authorities in Venezuela, and that the United States practically said: 'Take this-it is the best you can get.' That of course was mere sentiment. The Venezuelan Minister in Washington was in touch with the negotiations from the first. Sterling Silver Dinner Sets.

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The Venezuelan Government was fully advised, and its interests were protected.

"The treaty was ratified by both houses of the Venezuelan Congress just before Easter, but it was not engrossed by the time my vessel sailed, and I was requested to wait over a few days."

Just before he left Caracas Mr. Scrugss was the guest of President Crespo at a Cabinet dinner, at whien sentiments of high appreciation for the action of the American Government were expressed.

"The people of Venezuela," said Mr. Scrugss, "are as prosperous as there are anywhere in these times of depression. They have had two short coffee crops, and as coffee is their staple, analagous to our cotton crop, these crop failures have created a balance of trade adverse to Venezuela hat makes exchange high and money stringent. Just now the Venezuelans are in the midst of a Presidential campaign, though the election does not occur until next February. President Crespo is not a candidate, as he is inclinible. He is just approaching the end of a six-years term. There are three prominent candidates, besides others not so prominent. They are General Hernandez, formerly general of the army, now Governor of the State in which the boundary dispute arose; Dr. Castillo, formerly a member of President Crespo's Cabinet, and Mr. Andrade, a brother of the Venezuelan Minister at Washington. It is not known which candidate.

Mr. Scrugss will continue to represent Venezuela until the case before the arbitrators is concluded. The Venezuelan Government was fully advised,

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